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GENERAL ROGERS' CALL FOR EUROMISSILES SCORED

LD030840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Brussels, 2 Apr (TASS)--The American Gen B. Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, has made another contribution to whipping up militarist hysteria. Speaking at a ceremony on the 30th anniversary of the creation of the NATO Headquarters at Casteau in Belgium where his headquarters is located, he "insistently" called for an increase by the governments of the NATO member countries in West Europe of "allocations for strengthening their military potential." The general "reinforced" these demands by resorting once again to fabrications about a "Soviet threat."

In his speech, the American general continued the 'brainwashing' of West European governments which are showing reluctance to follow blindly in the wake of U.S. and NATO policy. Recently, in states such as Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and the FRG there has been an intensification of the protest campaign against the buildup of military spending and the dangerous plans to site new U.S. missile weapon systems on the territory of a number of West European countries. It is known that Belgium and (?Holland) [words indistinct] could 'infect' the rest.

That is why B. Rogers, speaking at Casteau, was at pains to stress that "the deployment of 572 medium-range missiles by the mid-1980's is the most important NATO program." To put pressure on the "disobedient," he had earlier made a "lightning visit" to the Netherlands and also directly demanded agreement on the siting of U.S. missiles from the Belgian Government, which aroused indignation in that country.

In his speech, B. Rogers again supported the establishment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force which is to play the role of gendarme for interference in the "hot spots" of the Near East and other regions. This reflected the desire of the commander in chief of NATO forces to expand the sphere of activity of that aggressive bloc. Moreover, it would be a "logical step," in Rogers' opinion, to place those forces under his command, since the Casteau headquarters "is already engaged in planning actions in case of an emergency in southwest Asia."

GREECE'S TA NEA QUESTIONS BREZHNEV ON EUROMISSILES

LD030956 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--Follows Leonid Brezhnev's reply to a question by the Greek newspaper TA NEA.

Question: Speaking at the 26th Congress of the CPSU you, Mr President, gave special attention to the struggle for easing international tension. You said specifically that the USSR will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries which do not allow such weapons to be sited in their territories. Can your statement take the form of concrete guarantees for such countries as Greece, for instance?

Answer: The Soviet Union has stated more than once that it will never use nuclear weapons against countries which refuse to manufacture or buy nuclear weapons and which do not have such weapons in their territories. This is a sufficiently strong guarantee. But we are prepared to go further and to conclude any time a special agreement with any of the non-nuclear countries, including of course Greece, if it undertakes, for its part, not to have nuclear weapons in its territory.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish on behalf of Soviet people peace and prosperity to the Greek people.

MBFR PLENARY SESSION MEETS THURSDAY IN VIENNA

U.K., USSR Delegates Speak

LD022054 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 2 Apr, TASS--A plenary meeting of the parties to the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today.

As was reported at a meeting with journalists, the head of the British delegation John E. Jackson, who spoke at the meeting, tried to justify the NATO's course of building up troops and armaments in central Europe. He asserted that the Warsaw Treaty member-states allegedly have military superiority in that region, that allegedly they cooperate with the West not very much constructively in discussing the figures of the strength of troops of the direct parties to the negotiations.

Since in the speech of the British representative there were serious distortions of the stand of the socialist countries at the negotiations, a speech in reply was made by head of the USSR delegation N.K. Tarasov. He showed that any Western assertions on the so-called "superiority" of the Warsaw Treaty countries over NATO by the strength of troops are absolutely unfounded and are contrary to generally-known facts.

It is exactly the NATO countries, which stake on attaining such a superiority, which refuse, in violation of the agreed-upon mandate of the Vienna negotiations, to agree to the reduction of troops by all the direct participants, to the reduction of armaments. They refuse to set a ceiling on the airforce personnel. If the West really feels concern, as it says, over the "build-up of military might by the East", why does the West disown the proposal of the socialist countries on "freezing" the strength of troops for the period of negotiations? Why are the NATO leaders striving to avoid adopting the Soviet Union's proposal of a moratorium on deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe?

Touching upon the British delegate's assertions on the allegedly "unconstructive stand of the East" in the question of figures, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out that in the course of the long discussion the West was unable to prove that their estimation of the strength of troops of the socialist countries in central Europe was well-founded, to explain the method of their calculations.

The figures of the socialist countries are based on a real and precise knowledge of the strength of their troops, while the Western estimation is based on approximate calculations. It is logical that the West should show what categories are included by it into calculations, what is their strength, according to its data.

But the West has not so far done so. Despite the fact that the socialist countries have shown by a number of concrete examples what categories of the personnel were erroneously included by the West into its estimation, the Western side refuses point-blank to introduce the necessary corrective amendments.

In conclusion, the Soviet representative recalled the important provision in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress that "if the Western countries continue protracting the negotiations, simultaneously building up their military potential in Europe, we shall have to take that fact into account".

L. Ponomarev Comment

LD030838 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

A scheduled plenary meeting at the talks on force and arms cuts in central Europe was held in Vienna on Thursday. The meeting has again failed to produce any change in the unconstructive stand of the Western countries. The Western partners in the talks have so far failed to give an answer to the latest initiatives of the socialist countries, and are using all sorts of far-fetched pretexts to evade a discussion of key issues, thus protracting the course of the talks.

The Vienna talks have been going on for seven years now, and throughout the whole of this time the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been vigorously working for ensuring progress on problems pertaining to a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Trying to ensure the success of the talks the socialist countries have already met their Western partners more than half way. In 1978-1980, representatives of the socialist countries six times tabled compromise proposals, which opened real prospects for concluding the first agreement between the participants in the talks. Nonetheless, the Western countries continue turning a deaf ear to these initiatives, using as a cover allegations that the Soviet Union strives to achieve military supremacy over the NATO member-countries, use all sorts of false calculations as regards the balance of forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO.

It is generally known that for a long time now there exists a rough military-strategic equivalence between the states participating in the Vienna talks, and the West has no real proofs to the contrary. The military potential of the socialist countries has never exceeded and does not exceed now their first defence needs. At the same time the Western countries continue building up their military potential in Europe, although they have on their table now the proposal of the GDR, Poland, USSR and Czechoslovakia on non-increase in central Europe of the numerical strength of the personnel of the armed forces of all states--direct participants for the period of the talks.

The socialist countries not only put forward proposals at the talks, but also make compromises, demonstrate their readiness to lessen tensions through specific measures. This is exemplified by the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment from central Europe.

It follows from this that along with political detente the Soviet Union attaches paramount significance to military detente. Moreover the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to spread confidence-building measures to the whole of the European part of the USSR on condition of an appropriate expanision of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states. It also proposes a quantiative and qualitative freeze of the present level of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, including nuclear forward-based means of the USA in that area. This stand is evidence of the fact that the socialist countries do their utmost in the quest for an opportunity to reach agreements with the Western partners, demonstrating their goodwill. The Soviet Union undeviatingly comes out for a further broadening and deepening of detente. At the same time it resolutely warns that it will not permit an upsetting of the present strategic balance in the world to the detriment of the socialist states.

SHISHLIN ON SOCIALIST COOPERATION WITH POLAND

LD021110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 2 Apr 81

["Topical Problems of International Life" program entitled "In Fraternal Cooperation" by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Excerpts] As you know, comrades, the 12th Congress of Bulgarian Communists is in progress in Sofia at the moment. And in just a few days time, the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party will start work, and after that the communists of the GDR will gather for their highest party forum.

The work of the Bulgarian communists shows precisely, yet again, that the period which has elapsed [since the previous congress] has not been a simple one in the life of the socialist states. The socialist countries are not isolated in the world. They are, of course, linked to some extent with all world processes. What has been happening in the capitalist zone--to be precise the serious economic crisis and the violent growth in prices of fuel and raw materials--affected to a certain degree the economic life of the countries of socialism. Perhaps there was some slowing down in the rates of economic growth in the socialist countries but it was nothing more than a slowing down.

In almost every socialist country one can see that, while in the capitalist zone forecasts are being made for falling growth rates and falling production, the socialist countries are able to quite confidently plan the further build-up of their economic potentials. In Bulgaria, for example, it is envisaged that in the coming 5-year period, industrial production will grow by 20-25 percent. Obviously, there will be increased industrial production in Czechoslovakia and the GDR also--and not only in industrial but also agricultural production.

There is an area where, in fact, communists in authority have spoken out. This is the area of international politics. And here we have every right to say the socialist countries are truly following the only coordinated course in international affairs. This is a course for strengthening peace, deepening detente, giving it a new breath of life. The socialist countries, and the communist and workers' parties of these countries, have already spoken out unambiguously, fully approving the foreign policy program of peace for the eighties, which was announced from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Within the framework of this policy, the socialist countries consider it essential to strengthen the unity and cohesion of their ranks. The friendship which was born in postwar Europe between the countries of socialism is a friendship which lasts through good and bad times. This is a friendship for eternity. I wanted to talk about this in particular today, in the light of the very acute and complicated events in Poland. One can speak quite categorically of the fact that socialist Poland can confidently rely on all necessary assistance, support and cooperation from its socialist friends and allies, in the efforts being made in Poland to overcome the present crisis period.

The socialist countries, totally absorbed in the matter of socialist and communist creativity and concentrating their efforts on improving the international atmosphere, have every right to look to the future with confidence. With their labor, their work, their selfless struggle, they create a world where Marxist-Leninist ideals reign. The consolidation of the socialist countries, the consolidation of the socialist community, is indisputably a factor of utmost importance when we speak of the fate of the world as a whole. It is precisely that factor which creates reliable preconditions for ensuring this future will be a peaceful one.

ALIYEV SEES OFF CEMA PLANNING OFFICIALS FROM BAKU

LD270913 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Departure of CEMA Committee Session Participants From Baku"]

[Text] The delegations from CEMA member-countries which took part in the 25th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperative Planning left Baku on 13 March.

The guests were seen off at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers.

Among the sendoff party were members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau, V.A. Guseynov, Yu.N. Pugachev and S.B. Tatliyev, and also S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and chairman of the Republic Gosplan, and other officials.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA SCIENCE MEETING

National Plans Examined

LD021533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Meeting]

[Text] A meeting of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Moscow.

There was an examination of progress toward implementing the measures to fulfill the instructions of the CEMA session's 34th meeting and of the CEMA Executive Committee's 98th meeting. Mutual consultations were held on prime avenues of cooperation which ensure the acceleration of technical progress in the CEMA member countries.

The committee examined the results of the coordination of the CEMA members' national economic plans for 1981-85 in the science and technology area and determined the most urgent problems on which work is planned to continue.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive comradely cooperation.

Marchuk Meets Officials

LD020957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 27 March meetings took place between G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and H. Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology; W. Iribar Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences; and I. Ursu, first vice chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology.

An exchange of opinions took place on the further development of scientific and technical cooperation.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO NONUSE OF FORCE TREATY HIT

LD030324 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The signing of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force would be a very important measure for reducing the military danger threatening the world. However, the Western countries, especially the United States, oppose in every way the implementation of this initiative advanced by the Soviet Union. This is what our military observer, Svyatoslav Kozlov, who is a retired major general, writes:

Back in 1976 the Soviet Union submitted to the 21st session of the UN General Assembly a proposal on signing a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. A corresponding draft treaty was also presented. It is hard to overestimate the importance of that document. Its implementation would help to radically improve the political climate in the world. Besides, it would provide conditions for removing the military threat, promoting the relaxation of tension and ensuring effective disarmament.

When making the proposal the Soviet Union expressed not only the resolve to rid mankind of military upheavals but stated that this could really be done. The Soviet initiative was approved by the UN General Assembly and a special UN committee was set up to prepare a generally acceptable decision. It was to collect and examine proposals, remarks and recommendations made by UN member countries on a wide range of questions connected with the problem. All the subsequent sessions of the General Assembly assessed favorably the objective and the work of the committee. However, no noticeable results have yet been produced.

The reason for that is simple. The latest statement made in the committee by the U.S. representative is very revealing in that respect: He said he sees no need for a special treaty on the nonuse of force. Without giving the real reason for this negative stand, the American delegate reduced everything to one formal argument: Since the UN Charter reflects the principle of nonuse of force, there is no need to duplicate that. However, it was the United States that time and again resorted to the use of force or threat of force despite the UN Charter. This was also done by China and Israel. And every time they would claim that the UN Charter and its decisions have no mandatory force and are only general declarations and recommendations. Such scorn for the UN Charter is in itself impermissible. Besides, it stresses the need to have the general obligations of the UN Charter confirmed and further developed. They should also be made more concrete in the light of the political and military reality of today. And it is a universal treaty establishing and consolidating the principle of the nonuse of force as a law of international life that should be just such a concrete and mandatory legal document.

The refusal of the United States to support that treaty only shows how important it is. Evidently, Washington believes that it creates inconveniences for it in conducting its foreign policy course, a course from positions of strength. They actually declared the whole world a zone of American interests. The United States ruling circles are whipping up the arms race and trying in vain to gain absolute military superiority in the world. Very costly programs for the production of modern arms are being introduced for that purpose. The United States is trying to upset the existing military and strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, to build up its military presence in different regions, to extend the existing hotbeds of military conflict and create new hotspots on the planet. Thus, the United States demonstrates again its arrogant and negligent attitude toward the UN decision and to the goals and principles of that international organization.

The importance of implementing the principle of nonuse of force and subsequently concluding a mandatory treaty is today many times greater because there is a growing danger of the use of force and especially of nuclear weapons. Recently, President Brezhnev advanced new initiatives on the development of peaceful cooperation among countries and he pointed out that the people of the world should not be permitted to live under a threat of a nuclear war breaking out.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HAIG VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

LD030004 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] The American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, on Friday begins his tour of the Middle East. He will visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Our commentary is by observer Leonid Rassadin.

The agenda of the state secretary's talks has not been made public but according to the American press attention was centered on questions connected with the United States' intention of increasing its military presence in the Middle East and southwest Asia. There is no doubt that the talks in Cairo and Tel Aviv will figure prominently in the course of the visit. It is there that Washington intends to finalize plans for securing in Sinai a bridgehead for its 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force, which has been set up for interference in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf countries.

Under the separate Camp David agreements Israeli troops are to be withdrawn from Sinai next year. Their bases are to be turned over to a multinational force whose backbone will be American contingents. In other words the United States obviously wants to permanently station its ground forces on the peninsula in close proximity to the oil rich Persian Gulf countries. The United States already has in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean the biggest ever naval armada--35 warships which include aircraft carriers. The Pentagon has surrounded the region with a network of war bases. It is modernizing the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean in order to base there B-52 strategic bombers with nuclear weapons on board. At the same time, in the United States itself, a new strike force is being formed to bomb the Persian Gulf, as the Washington POST put it, in the event of a threat to American interests.

Washington is trying to draw into the multinational force some of its NATO and ANZUS allies. This could presuppose their direct involvement in the United States' future acts of intervention in the Middle East or southwest Asia whether they wished it or not. Washington's actions constitute a direct threat to the sovereignty of many independent countries in the region. No wonder that American diplomacy is trying to set the Arabs' minds at ease. This, evidently, will be one of the objectives of Alexander Haig's talks in Amman and Riyadh.

As for the Soviet Union, instead of concentrating more and more naval, air and ground forces and armaments in the Persian Gulf and on the approaches to the area it proposes removing the war threat there by signing an international agreement. It is only through joint efforts and by taking into account the legitimate interests of all countries concerned that stability and tranquility can be obtained in the region.

SUPPORT OF 'SOUTH AFRICAN RACISTS,' UNITA REPORTED

LD022222 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr, TASS--The United States has embarked on the road of open cooperation with the South African racists and gives its direct support to splinter anti-government groupings in Africa.

William Dyess, a State Department spokesman, said that the administration had completed the first round of the revision of its policy toward South Africa. He said that in this connection the White House had decided to send Chester Crocker, the state secretary assistant for Africa, to that country as a representative of the State Department to hold talks with the South African authorities on the problems of interest for both countries.

William Dyess also confirmed that a high ranking representative of the State Department, meaning Lannon Walker, deputy assistant of the state secretary, met in Morocco with the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Savimbi.

Yet he refused to give any details of the secret meeting between the Washington representative and the ring-leader of the anti-Angolan terrorist grouping.

Washington's intention to expand its relations with the apartheid regime of South Africa and resume its support of terrorist bands, which conduct an armed struggle against the legitimate Government of Angola, causes indignation and concern of the U.S. public.

Thus, Congressman Howard Walp, subcommittee chairman, told the subcommittee for Africa of the Committee of the House of Representatives on International Relations that the "bent" of the administration towards South Africa contradicts American interests and would have catastrophic consequences for the U.S. relations with African countries.

Special attention was given to the speech by former Senator Richard Clark, who in his time had proposed an amendment which formerly banned any U.S. support of anti-government groups in Angola and, primarily, of UNITA. The lifting of the ban on supporting UNITA and similar groupings, Richard Clark said, would lead to a deterioration of the situation in Angola, would destroy chances of a peaceful settlement of the Namibia problem and would make a blatant abuse of the U.S. black population.

IZVESTIYA SCORES DECISION TO REVIVE ANGOLA ISSUES

LD021457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Gamble on Traitors"]

[Text] The new Washington administration is increasingly actively displaying its disregard for the peoples' right to decide their destiny themselves. What was reported yesterday as an intention is becoming reality today. A reality which complicates the international situation, fuels tension and poses a direct threat to peace and security.

In this specific instance we will be discussing Angola. R. Reagan's administration, despite numerous warnings of the dangerous consequences of the step being taken, has nonetheless asked Congress to repeal the so-called Clark amendment. This was adopted in 1976 and prohibited the United States from giving military aid to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] separatist grouping. White House spokesman Larry Speakes has declared that this amendment "ties our hands in the foreign policy sphere" and its repeal is "a matter of principle." The government request coincided with a State Department announcement that officials of the Reagan administration are prepared to receive UNITA leader J. Savimbi, who is expected to visit Washington soon. Efforts are also being made to revive another puppet grouping--the National Front for the Liberation of Angola headed by H. Roberto, which in the past was trained and supplied with money and weapons by Beijing.

"American imperialism is returning to a policy of overt aggression and terror in an attempt to repeat the inglorious 1975 adventure," the Luanda newspaper A JORNAL DE ANGOLA commented on these steps. In this connection political observers recall the sinister role that the CIA played at that time. In the admission of former Colonel Stockwell, who directed subversive operations in Angola, it was right then that Savimbi, who had already been sheltered by South African intelligence, was let off the leash. He was entrusted with the task of unleashing a civil war in Angola, bleeding the country's economy white and, in the final analysis, bringing to power in Luanda a neocolonialist regime to Washington's liking. Gangs of puppets worked assiduously for their pieces of silver, causing the Angolan people incalculable suffering, but failed to achieve their ultimate goal. And now, "untying its hands," the White House is dragging political corpses out into the light.

Delivering weapons to the UNITA terrorist grouping is tantamount to proclaiming the intention to overthrow the legitimate government of an independent African state, the Tanzanian newspaper SUNDAY NEWS wrote. It would be hard to find more convincing evidence of Washington's aggressive aspirations, it emphasized, than the plans for the forcible liquidation of a government recognized by the United Nations, the OAU, the Non-aligned Movement and even a majority of allies of the United States itself.

The Reagan administration's decision, an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement points out, is virtually tantamount to declaring war not only on Angola but also on all other independent African states. This decision must be perceived as a clear sign that Washington intends actively to support terrorist and racist groupings and regimes to the detriment of our continent's interests. The OAU has issued a tough warning to the U.S. administration against any interference in Angola's internal affairs.

During the first days of the new U.S. administration's rule the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE predicted that Angola will be the "litmus paper" for the White House's African policy. The main directions of this policy have become clear today. These are the strengthening of the alliance with the apartheid regime, which militant imperialism regards as a barrier in the path of the national liberation movement; the destabilization of progressive regimes at the hands of traitors like Savimbi and Roberto; confrontation with those independent states on the continent which do not wish to obey orders from across the ocean. It is this policy that official Washington calls the struggle against "international terrorism."

USE OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON REGIMES SCORED

LD030902 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr, TASS--It has been disclosed here by a spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, that the United States has adopted economic sanctions against Nicaragua. The United States goes back on its obligation that [words indistinct] earlier undertaken to grant Nicaragua 15 million dollars. Washington is also considering the question of demanding the return of 60 million dollars, earlier received by that Central American country.

The formal pretext for the administration's decision are slanderous accusations, which are advanced by the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency, that allegedly Nicaragua gives assistance to the Salvadoran insurgents. Those accusations were categorically turned out [as received] by the government of Nicaragua and representatives of the patriotic forces of El Salvador.

A letter of Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Richard Allen to one of the leaders of the bourgeois organization, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, which was intercepted from counter-revolutionary elements, also testifies to the United States' involvement in drawing up plans of destabilizing people's power in Nicaragua. In the letter Richard Allen expresses satisfaction with the "coincidence of views on the danger" which allegedly comes from the revolution in Nicaragua to Central America, and promises counter-revolutionary forces all-round support and assistance.

The economic sanctions against Nicaragua show that the United States intends, as before, to resort to undisguised blackmail in order to exert pressure upon the states which strive to carry out independent home and foreign policy. The broadly-advertised American "aid" to foreign states is granted to the regimes which obediently follow the U.S. imperialist policy. Thus, Deputy Secretary of State James Buckley urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve the "aid" of 6,900 million dollars for 1982 fiscal year.

The lion's share of the money is allocated to Israel, which will get 1,400 million dollars to strengthen its military machine, 500 million dollars of the total--gratis. Washington allocates 900 million dollars as military aid to the loyal As-Sadat regime. Large sums of money were requested for the repressive regimes of El Salvador, South Korea and a whole number of others. The Department of State stands for the earliest abrogation of all restrictions on rendering military support to Angolan separatists.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION SABOTAGES USSR PEACE EFFORTS

LD021217 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 3

[Georgiy Kuznetsov article under the rubric "Peace Program--The Eighties": "Silence--a Token of Dissent"]

[Text] The specific and realistic peace proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress aroused a tremendous response throughout the world. They are being analyzed by leading statesmen, diplomatic departments, scientists and the mass media. Many commentaries have appeared in the press comparing the foreign policy line of the Soviet Union and the United States--two states on whose policy the international situation depends to a great extent. And the first thing to attract the commentators' attention is the difference in their approaches to present-day international problems, in the tone of speeches by L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the American administration.

The peace proposals set forth by L.I. Brezhnev in the Central Committee's report contrast sharply with the stance of the hawks in the U.S. administration, who demand above all that the country arm itself, the Japanese bourgeois newspaper YOMIURI writes. The USSR, it stresses, proposes that a Soviet-American summit meeting be held, that the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms be continued, that a special session of the Security Council be convened with the participation of th top leaders of the countries belonging to the council with a view to improving the international situation, and that an authoritative international committee be convened which would demonstrate the vital need to avert nuclear disaster. YOMIURI calls on Western leaders not to regard the USSR's appeals as some kind of propaganda but to embark on the quest for ways of strengthening detente in conjunction with the Soviet leaders.

Indeed, in effect all the foreign policy statements of U.S. President R. Reagan, Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger are a deliberate attempt to whip up chauvinism, militarist hysteria and anti-Sovietism. These statements are clearly intended to create an atmosphere which would justify the unrestrained buildup of the arms race. In the atmosphere of artificially created tension--the result of the myths of the "Soviet threat" and America's "military laggardness"--the calmly expounded, very broad and purposeful series of proposals assembled in the peace program for the eighties was totally unexpected for the new Washington leaders.

Reagan's and Haig's statements to the effect that they regard the idea of a summit meeting as interesting, coming after the standard statement in such cases on their readiness to study the Soviet proposals thoroughly, were immediately hedged about with numerous reservations. As the Washington POST noted not without sarcasm, this is the result of the fact that until now Reagan has chiefly followed his anticommunist instincts and has no acceptable solutions to such problems as SALT. Thus in the opinion of the Saint Louis POST DISPATCH, "The apparently positive reaction contained in Reagan's and Haig's comments on the proposal for a summit meeting is explained by the desire not to give the world the impression that the Soviet Union is flexible and peace-loving while the United States is bigoted and bellicose."

Unfortunately time is passing, but there is still no sign of a genuine desire on part of the U.S. leaders for honest talks on an equal basis and with mutual respect for security. On the contrary, Washington has begun to make conditions, one after another, and the American side would like to make the meeting dependent on the USSR's fulfillment of these conditions. "This is called linkage," R. Reagan stated in an interview for the New York DAILY NEWS. "I do not think there is any sense in sitting at the conference table with them until there is some evidence of a change in their stance and conduct.

What specifically lies behind these words? Renouncing the granting of assistance to Afghanistan's people in the face of U.S.-backed counterrevolutionary gangs; breaking off relations with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and other African states which have embarked on the path of socialist transformations; liquidating the alliance with the liberation movements. It is hard to say whether the head of the American administration realizes when he is trying to talk the language of ultimatums, which is stigmatized by the United Nations and excluded from interstate relations by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. But it would be worth realizing that the Soviet Union advocates a radical improvement in USSR-U.S. relations not because the "toughness" of the Reagan government's stance has "made an impression" on it, as they try to assert in Washington, and not because it has a greater interest in peace than the United States does. The USSR is guided by the highest interests of all the world's peoples, including the American people, and counts on a responsible approach on the part of the statesmen at America's helm.

Attention must also be drawn to the American administration's evident attempts to lower the level of the talks on the pretext that significant disagreements exist, referring to the need to agree on its approach with the NATO allies and in general to the lack of a developed stance on the problem of American-Soviet relations. In view of the fact that L.I. Brezhnev's personal messages to heads of state and government make a concrete response to the Soviet proposals still more imperative, the impression must be formed that Washington is deliberately stalling. Indeed, this is virtually admitted by the leaders of the American administration themselves, who have taken it into their heads that talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation can only be conducted from a position of strength, and therefore attach paramount importance to the policy of building up military might and strengthening strategic positions in various regions of the globe, above all on the perimeter of the USSR's borders.

The legitimate question arises: How do you reconcile Washington's claim that it has not yet formulated its policy vis-a-vis the USSR with the patently orchestrated fueling of anti-Soviet sentiments based on a tendentious interpretation of Moscow's foreign policy line and with the staging of a militarist race to achieve military superiority?

So it is not a question of the absence of a policy: The U.S. course in the international arena totally contradicts the USSR's peace-loving aspirations.

Thus in its practical activity the United States is, in fact, sabotaging the land of the soviets' peace proposals.

To begin with, most of the initiatives set out in the Central Committee report have by and large met with no visible reaction so far in official Washington. It is as if there existed no proposals on convening a special Security Council summit session; on setting up an authoritative committee of scientists to demonstrate the need to prevent nuclear war; on talks to discuss confidence-building measures in the Far East where the United States is building up its military presence and where Japan's so-called Self-Defense Forces are ballooning; on limiting the deployment of Ohio-class submarines and Trident missiles. In fact, it was on the United States' initiative that the British Government decided to replace its Polaris submarines with the new Tridents.

What is the fate of the "noted" Soviet initiatives?

Take the proposal to expand confidence-building zones in the military sphere, expressing the USSR's readiness to extend the scale of their action to the entire European territory of the country on condition that the Western states effect a corresponding extention of the zone of confidence-building measures. It was greeted with approval as a step enabling the Madrid meeting to reach agreement on convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament. It is obvious, however, that the present attitude of the NATO states, headed by the United States, is that just one part of the proposal, the part pertaining to our country, should be materialized. Moreover, the United States, with whose troops the territories of West Germany and Canada were "larded," apparently wants to provide itself with a "European alibi."

As for the idea--consonant with the confidence-building measures--of declaring Africa and the Near East nuclear-free zones and creating peace zones in Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean, Washington prefers not to think of them at all. The proposal on holding a conference on the Indian Ocean, which the littoral states are pressing for, is being sabotaged. Instead this ocean is being a tively "assimilated."

A similar situation is taking shape on the Near East issue. The USSR proposes an all-embracing political settlement through the convening of a peace conference attended by all interested parties. The U.S. administration, clinging to the bankrupt "Camp David process," is chiefly intent on building up its armed forces and creating bases and on supplying weapons.

The limitation and reduction of strategic arms is an extremely important problem. It is known that R. Reagan opposed the ratification of the SALT II treaty and that members of his "team" have repeatedly expressed the desire for a review of its terms to the obvious benefit of the United States. Recently there have been noises on the Potomac about a possible refusal to extend the treaty limiting ABM systems which expires in 1983. Feverish planning is underway to introduce the MX ICBM's. Components are being produced for the neutron weapon. All this speaks for itself.

To describe Washington's course one has to quote the words of U.S. commentator J. Kraft: "Secretary Haig regards the atmosphere of tension as a useful background for improving U.S. positions in many parts of the world--from China, the Near East and West Europe to the Caribbean basin." It is a pity that Kraft "forgot" to add that these positions are being "improved" in order to realize the dream of world domination, in order to be able to rob other peoples.

ADMINISTRATION FUELS MILITARIST HYSTERIA

LD021351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Militarist Hysteria Fueled"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Mar--The U.S. administration is fueling militarist hysteria in the country. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has staged an ostentatious test of a Pentagon "flying command post" installed "in case of war" on board an E-4AB aircraft.

This top-secret aircraft is packed with every sort of system for communications, monitoring and the control of U.S. strategic forces and troops. According to UPI, the aircraft represents a "miniature copy" of the Pentagon's so-called "war room"--the national command center. The "flying command post" is kept on permanent standby and, in the event of a "nuclear alert," immediately takes off with administration and Pentagon leaders on board.

At the same time the Pentagon announced that exercises code-named ("Nuvoks-81") will be held in April in conjunction with the Energy Department, the purpose being to rehearse "emergency measures" in the event of a disaster involving nuclear weapons.

According to a spokesman for the Defense Department nuclear weapons agency, a mockup of a typical population center will be constructed on a firing range in Nevada. During the exercise it is planned to simulate a collision between a military helicopter with nuclear bombs on board and a civilian light plane over the population center. As a result the area will suffer radioactive contamination.

INTENSIFICATION OF RECONNAISSANCE OF USSR VIEWED

LD030500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2026 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr (TASS)--The United States is increasing its military presence in Western Europe. The Pentagon has decided to deploy another squadron of TR-1 reconnaissance planes at the Royal Air Force Base at Alconbury, not far from London. The U.S. military authorities are spending $118 million on modernizing the base; they are building additional runways, hangers and fuel tanks. Along with the planes, 1,450 American servicemen will be transferred to the base.

The TR-1 is an improved version of the U-2 spy plane which was widely used by the CIA in the 1960's for reconnaissance flights over the territories of sovereign states. According to observers, the Pentagon's decision bears witness to the U.S. intention to intensify its reconnaissance activity against the USSR and the other socialist states.

KENNEDY TO SUBMIT GUN CONTROL BILL TO CONGRESS

LD021708 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 2 Apr, TASS--An influential U.S. senator, Edward Kennedy, has announced his intention to submit a bill to the Congress imposing strict control on the sales of fire arms in the country.

Motivating the need of such a bill, the senator said that America had become a nation armed to the teeth. He described the United States as a society of criminal anarchy. Edward Kennedy noted that more than 10,000 Americans died each year because of the use of fire arms and hundreds of thousands were wounded. He said that some 55 million handguns and revolvers were owned privately at the time and their number kept increasing by 2.5 million a year. According to the senator's estimates, given such rates of growth, there would be 150 million units of fire arms in private ownership in the United States.

However, observers express serious doubts that the bill proposed by Edward Kennedy will be approved by the Congress.

About 50 such bills had already been submitted to U.S. Congress, said a correspondent for the CBS television company and all of them remained on paper, having run into opposition from the congressmen representing the interests of arms manufacturers. One of the lobbyists openly told the correspondent that attempts to enact such a bill were a mere waste of time.

Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, does not conceal his doubts either. According to him, the bill imposing control on the sales of fire arms would hardly be approved of by Congress. The leader of the public handgun control organisation N. Shields asked bitterly if America really had to bury one more president before the elective representatives passed an effective law establishing control over fire arms.

JAPAN'S MILITARY POLICY SEEN AS CONTRADICTORY

LD021357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura "Letter From Tokyo": "For a Constructive Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] It is hard to picture even roughly the amount of effort expended by Japanese reaction on popularizing the "Soviet threat" bugaboo. The slander campaign against the USSR and its foreign policy--a campaign unprecedented in terms of its scale and unscrupulousness as regards means--has not yet come to naught. One cannot fail to notice, however, that the "Soviet threat" thesis has fallen sharply in value since the day the 26th CPSU Congress opened in Moscow. The professional scaremongers, who are experts at intimidating the man in the street with cheap slander against our country, are not enjoying success either.

As the weekly ASAHI JOURNAL states, "The report of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress is full of the desire to end the world crisis...and put the relaxation of tension back on the rails,"--a natural and law-goverened admission. And it is shared by everyone who is concerned about the fate of peace in the world.

Recognition of the importance of the peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress is also becoming increasingly widespread in Japan, because the policy confirmed by the Soviet communists' forum of peaceful coexistence and of preserving and deepening detente is in striking contrast with the aggressive policy of the new U.S. administration.

The influential Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN emphasizes in an editorial entitled "For an American-Soviet Dialogue for the Sake of Peace and Arms Reduction": "Today the Reagan administration intends to oppose the Soviet Union from positions of strength under the banners of a 'powerful America.' From these same positions the United States is also demanding that Japan strengthen its military might. The proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev demand in-depth study."

The proposals which were made from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress have been seen by all of sober-minded Japan as providing a real new opportunity to normalize the situation in the world, and it insistently demands that this opportunity be utilized. Emphasizing that "the world does not need the nuclear arms race but the liquidation of thermonuclear weapons," the popular weekly EKONOMIST points out that a decisive shift away from the arms race toward arms reduction would also accord with the interests of the United States itself. "Why, then," the Japanese magazine writes, "instead of this, does the United States drag its allies, particularly Japan, by force onto the path of the arms race leading to destruction? The Japanese prime minister should begin his talks with President Reagan with this question when he visits Washington."

The Japanese Government cannot ignore either public sentiments or the concern being aroused in countries which neighbor on Japan by the trend toward militarization which has become clearly apparent there. This was precisely why Prime Minister Z. Suzuki recently pointed out in the Diet: "It would be a mistake to expect Japan to play a military role. I intend to state frankly in Washington that our country will promote peace and prosperity, relying only on its own economy and technology."

As though developing such assurances, Foreign Minister M. Ito declared 15 March that, having familiarized himself carefully with L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress, he reached this conclusion: "Japan can evaluate positively the USSR's positions on the problem of ensuring peace reflected in that report."

At the 19 March session of the Ministerial Council for the Comprehensive National Security M. Ito evaluated the Soviet Union's peace initiatives expounded in the CPSU Central Committee report, emphasizing here that "the policy of easing tension was once again confirmed resolutely" at the 26th CPSU Congress.

For all this, however, there is still no sign of Tokyo's readiness to join actively in collective efforts to improve the international situation. Furthermore, the response of government organs to the very strong pressure from Washington, which is insistently soliciting an increase in Japan's military role in the Far East, makes one put this question: Are Tokyo's deeds not at variance with its words?

Tokyo's policy of strengthening its military machine meets with full U.S. approval. It is no coincidence that the problem of "strengthening Japans' defense might" has become one of the central topics in Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito's current talks in Washington with high-ranking members of the American administration.

Reflecting the widespread suspicions about the true intentions of Z. Suzuki's cabinet, the aforementioned weekly EKONOMIST, in particular, states in bewilderment: "It seems that the Japanese Government, in preparing for the Japanese-American summit meeting, is more concerned about elaborating specific measures to assist the arms race policy adopted by the Reagan administration."

There is a natural law to such an equivocal approach by Tokyo to the international situation. It manifests itself, first, in the Japanese leaders' long-standing tradition of approaching international problems with yardsticks made in Washington. And, second, in the Japanese authorities' morbid partiality for dissolving all real international probleme and all initiatives stemming from the Soviet Union in just one artificial "problem"--in territorial claims against the USSR.

And Tokyo's behavior immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress is no exception. The impression is formed that individual people in the Japanese ruling camp are today once again starting to practice speculating on an invented "problem" in an attempt to undermine public interest in the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

It has to be admitted that three decades of concentrated indoctrination of the Japanese by government and ultraright propaganda could not fail to have an effect on the population's frame of mind. At the same time it can be seen that the present government's approach to Soviet-Japanese relations--"either the satisfaction of territorial claims or nothing"--is meeting with ever growing censure in the country. Today, after the 26th CPSU Congress has confirmed the USSR's devotion to the ideals of peace and friendship among peoples, this shift in the frame of mind of the Japanese is very portentous.

The desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union is getting more and more supporters in Japan today. And this is not surprising. As the newspaper ASAHI admits, "The world nowadays is in such danger and arouses concern in such a large number of people that we feel a sense of relief when calls for the preservation of peace are once again heard today."

The USSR's readiness, expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress, to hold specific talks on measures of trust in the Far East with all interested countries has been greeted with profound interest here. Some people, it is true, try to ignore this far-reaching proposal, substituting the "question of terrorities" for the question of establishing relations of trust among all the peoples of the Far East. But this substitution is not meeting with success. S. Nagano, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and one of the leaders of the Japanese business world, emphasized in conversation with your correspondent:

"I'm now over 80. I've seen a lot in my time and can state with certainty: It is too well known what will be the result of abandoning the search for mutual trust, of abandoning talks. The sooner we go over to discussing the problems which disturb us all, the better. We have different, even opposite views on many questions. I am sure, however, that this must not prevent us finding mutually acceptable solutions to any other questions, deepening mutual understanding and thereby strengthening trust in each other. It would be frivolous to maintain that this is an easy task. At the same time it would be unpardonable to reject the hand extended to us: It holds not a nightstick but an olive branch...."

Speaking of Japan, L.I. Brezhnev declared from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress: "Negative aspects are growing stronger in its foreign policy course--flirting with the dangerous plans of Washington and Beijing, and the trend toward militarization. We do not believe, however, that this is Tokyo's last word, so to speak, and we hope that farsightedness and understanding of its own interests will prevail there. The USSR continues to advocate strong and truly good-neighborly relations with Japan."

Japanese press articles and the meetings and talks that I have had in Tokyo during the weeks since the congress convince me that the country's public does not want Japan's last word to be rejection of the constructive dialogue with the USSR and rejection of participation in the search for a way out of the impasses into which the world might be led by the arms race and the fueling of tension.

KOREAN SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS KWANGJU SENTENCES

LD010944 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Apr, TASS--The Supreme Court of South Korea has declined the appeal of 82 Kwangju residents, accused of a coup d'etat attempt, and approved the sentence passed by the military tribunal. Three defendants were sentenced to death, seven persons--to a life prison term, while the other to different terms in prison.

In May last year Kwangju residents rose against the Seoul junta. By the order of the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan special units of the South Korean army brutally dealt with the insurgent people, killing about 3,000 residents of the city.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD011459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Takes Places"]

[Text] On 27 March P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and Mongolian minister of culture. In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed questions relating to the further broadening and deepening of Soviet-Mongolian cultural cooperation.

UZBEK COMMENTARY HITS WESTERN ARMS AID TO PAKISTAN

GF021633 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 1 April carries a station observer commentary entitled: "The Offensive Declared Against the DRA." The radio says counterrevolutionary rebels continue to infiltrate the DRA from Pakistan after being trained by U.S., British and PRC experts and that the tendency of armed interference in the internal affairs of the DRA is gaining momentum. It adds: "There is evidence in hand to substantiate this view. For instance, the U.S. administration's recent statement that it may consider supplying arms to counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan and the commencement of the dispatch of troops to Pakistan from a number of Western countries to participate in the assaults being carried out by Afghan counterrevolutionaries is substantial evidence. Lord Carrington, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, recently visited Islamabad. PRC military officials were also in Pakistan. (?This was described as a coincidence). But in effect it is common knowledge that (?they) inspected military positions used by counterrevolutionaries on Pakistan's border with the DRA. Lord Carrington's visit has indicated that Mrs Thatcher's government is actively engaged in realizing Washington's aim to undermine the new way of life that has been established in the DRA."

The radio notes: "London is acting as the most authorized representative of Washington's aggressive policy toward South Asia in general." It adds: "According to Western reports, Britain is intending to supply arms to Pakistan. Obviously, the arms (?are intended for the counterrevolutionaries) in Pakistan. Meanwhile, Beijing is continuing its [words indistinct] against the DRA. The PRC military experts continue to train the counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan. On the other hand, the continuation of the offensive that has been launched against the DRA by the United States and a number of its NATO allies is weakening the chances of a political settlement to the DRA question. It will be recalled that the DRA Government stated some time ago that despite the foreign interference in its internal affairs, it still regarded a political settlement of the question as possible.

The radio says attempts to settle the question by force are deteriorating the state of affairs in South Asia and concludes: "As also stated by DRA Foreign Affairs Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, the Afghan people are resolutely determined to (?safeguard) their independence and the fruits of their revolution."

CLERGY IN AFGHANISTAN SCORE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD022036 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 2 Apr, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, regularly send groups of terrorists and bandits into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionaries, posing as "defenders of Islam", meanwhile resort to the most inhuman methods: They kill old men, women, children, progressive clergymen, wreck mosques. The assassination of Moulavi Mohammed Sadr, one of the prominent religious leaders of Afghanistan, was another sally of black reaction. Moulavi Mohammed Sadr, known by his progressive views, was striving to ensure tranquility in the country, happiness and prosperity of Afghan Moslems.

The progressive clergy of Afghanistan support the policy of the party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, aimed at ensuring prosperity of the homeland, the TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by a representative of the Chief Board for Affairs of Islamic Religion under the office of the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, grants a possibility of free professing religious rites, helps restore the mosques wrecked by bandits. The imperialist propaganda, which uses Islam for attaining its self-seeking aims, tries to mislead the Afghan Moslems by declaring that allegedly Islam in Afghanistan is imperilled. This is a sheer lie, stressed the representative of the board.

Realising their impotence, he said, the enemies of the Afghan people also killed one of the prominent religious leaders of the country, Moulavi Abbasi. In Mazar-e Sharif they tried to blow up a mosque, tortured its dean Mulla Karizaiuddin.

All these actions would not intimidate the Moslems of Afghanistan, said the representative of the board. The progressive clergy of the country undertakes and will undertake new steps to put into life the policy of the party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the aim of which is to ensure happiness of the Afghan working people.

MEZHDUNARODANAYA ZHIZN NOTES DRA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LD280020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (TASS)--"Everyone who objectively, without prejudice, and in accordance with the facts assesses what is taking place in Afghanistan can say, without exaggeration, that in the 3 years which have elapsed since the April revolution great successes in the republic's socioeconomic development have been achieved and a number of complex problems have been solved", notes the Soviet magazine MEZHDUNARODANAYA ZHIZN.

The monthly notes that the democratic agrarian reform occupies a particularly important place in these transformations. To date, the distribution has taken place in the republic of over 1 million jarib of land [1 jarib equals 0.2 hectares], which has been received by about 100,000 peasant families. Altogether, according to Ministry of Agriculture Data, land is to be provided for over 800,000 peasants. The first cooperative farms have now been organized in a number of the republic's provinces--Qandahar, Takhar, Zabol, Lowgar and others. Thanks to the measures which have been adopted, a significant increase in agricultural production is envisaged this year. Thus, for instance, the production of grain crops in the country should reach 4.5 million tons, including 2.83 million tons of wheat; and production of raw cotton, 100,000 tons; sugar beet, 34,000 tons; vegetables and cucurbits, 850,000 tons; and fruit, 910,000 tons.

MEZHDUNARODANAYA ZHIZN notes that certain results have also been achieved in the development of national industry. The generation of electricity and the extraction of natural gas have been increased. The role of the state sector in industry has been enhanced. Afghanistan's exports, in terms of cost, have doubled and commercial imports remain at their previous level. The republic as a whole is providing for the needs of the population for prime necessity goods and food products.

The magazine draws attention to the fact that "with the help of loyal and reliable friends, the new Afghanistan would already have been able to surmount many difficulties, but we are witnessing the continuation of very gross external interference in the internal affairs of the Afghan people by imperialist forces, headed by the United States, the Chinese hegemonists, the Pakistan military regime and the forces of Arab reaction which are attempting to restore the old order. Even to the present day they are training and sending bandits into Afghanistan and supplying them with arms and money."

"Time is working in favor of the revolutionary regime," the magazine stresses. "There is no doubt that the schemes of the enemies of the Afghan revolution and all the attempts to undermine it are doomed to failure."

SOVIET TROOP MORALE IN AFGHANISTAN SEEN AS 'GOOD'

LD201007 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 March publishes on page 4 under the rubric "From an Afghan Notebook" a 1,200-word article by special correspondent Col G. Kashuba entitled "Good Mood." It describes the life of Soviet soldiers on an encampment somewhere in Afghanistan, with special reference to the activities of an ensemble of Soviet Army musicians and the "good mood" that reigns in the camp. The article includes this passage: "of course, singing alone does not feed the good mood that I sensed everywhere--among motorized riflemen, airborne troops, airmen, combat engineers.... A good mood results from many factors, above all, from the Soviet servicemen's profound understanding of their patriotic and international duty and of the noble aims for whose sake they are on Afghan soil." The article is accompanied by a photograph of three Soviet Army officers walking along a sapling-lined avenue in the camp and another photo of a squad of Soviet soldiers marching past tents.

ATTEMPTED MILITARY COUP IN THAILAND REPORTED

LD010422 Moscow TASS in English 0418 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Apr, TASS--Radio Thailand reported that a military coup d'etat took place in the country earlier this morning. A group of high-ranking officers who seized power in the country have formed a "revolutionary committee." It is headed by deputy commander-in-chief of the Thai Army, General San Chitpatima. Prem Tinsulanon had resigned as prime minister and commander-in-chief of the army. The constitution was abrogated, the parliament and government dissolved.

Coup Fails

LD030636 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 3 Apr, TASS--The military coup bid in Thailand, undertaken on April 1, has ended in failure. Troops loyal to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon entered Bangkok early today and took control over the capital and the city airport. The government gained control over radio and television stations and a number of government offices. Troops of the Bangkok garrison are deserting en masse to the forces of the lawful government. A number of leaders of the abortive coup were arrested but the putsch organiser, General San Chitpatima, escaped arrest by fleeing.

IZVESTIYA HITS SIHANOUK PLANS FOR NEW PARTY

LD021041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoiner" from V. Ganshin "The World Today" feature: "New Maneuvers by 'Yesterday's Men"]

[Text] Kampuchea's enemies simply won't give up. They have tried in all sorts of ways to test the strength of the people's power in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to undermine its international prestige. All to no avail: So now they have embarked on intrigues involving the creation of some sort of "united front of struggle."

By reshuffling the puppets who head the individual bands of cutthroats, they are seeking to lend them a semblance of respectability. To this end, so former Prince Sihanouk stated in an interview with a REUTER correspondent, it has been decided to create "a new political party." The intention is that it should absorb renegades thrown out of Kampuchea at various times who are still not covered [ne okhvachennykh] [presumably, by an organization]. In particular, it is proposed to enlist anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean forces in West Europe, Canada and Thailand. But since the prince has for many years been "on the run," he is short of money. Who will finance the latest adventure? Beijing, of course. So Sihanouk intends to pay another visit to his Chinese "friends" and at the same time to ask them to "shell out." Since the prince's "new party" also proposes to arm itself, its leader is hoping to extract military aid as well.

All these intrigues by "yesterday's men" would perhaps not be worthy of attention, except that the forces inspiring them are certainly not harmless puppeteers. Pursuing their expansionist goals, international reaction and especially the Beijing hegemonists are hoping to aggravate the situation in the region and to turn it into a smouldering hotbed of tension. This policy is fraught with serious consequences that threaten the peace and security of Southeast Asian peoples.

TIKHONOV GREETS MULDOON ON NEW ZEALAND HOLIDAY

LD011029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Prime Minister D. Muldoon of New Zealand a telegram conveying congratulations on the country's national holiday--Waitangi Day--and wishes for prosperity to the people of New Zealand. In a reply telegram D. Muldoon expressed gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the government and people of New Zealand.

POLISH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' HOLD SEMINAR

LD030939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 5

[Information dispatch: "Antisocialist Assemblage"]

[Text] Warsaw--At the end of March at Warsaw University a scientific session that debated no less an issue than that "of Marxism's damage to the development of intellectual life in Poland" was organized on the initiative of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionary organization. The tone and direction of the debate were set by KOR leaders A. Michnik, S. Blumsztajn and J. Lipski, Z. Bujack, leader of the Warsaw Solidarity trade union federation, and others of that ilk. Taking the well-known events of March 1968 in Poland as their starting point and producing a pseudoscientific smokescreen, the speakers tried to prove "theoretically" that these events and their consequences demonstrated the "collapse of Marxist theory and its lack of prospect so far as Poland is concerned." The pseudoscientists demanded "compensation for the losses Marxism has inflicted on Polish science, the training of new philosophers and the reeducation of orthodox philosophers."

A certain Krajewski, who also poses as a scientist, went so far as to declare that "morally, fascism stands higher than Marxism." That one remark is enough to show just how great is the senility [marazm] of this "ideologist."

Of course, the "scientific conference" could be regarded as merely an assemblage of oppositionists adopting anti-Marxist standpoints. However, its organizers are not one of the clubs whose members pose as "intellectual innovators" and of which there is currently such a rash in Poland. What was launched--and from a university department--was a real act of political subversion, for the assemblage discussed how to exploit the current difficult situation in the country so as to attack the PZPR and Poland from an antisocialist standpoint. Thus Z. Bujak, one of the criticasters, claimed that the antisocialist forces were defeated in March 1968 because they had no "support from the working class" and that now, or so he says, the situation has changed because KOR--an antisocialist counterrevolutionary organization--has engaged in what the speaker called "educational work among the working class." The speaker described himself as having "been a trainee of Kuron's" for 4 years and said that KOR began to train an antisocialist aktiv among the workers several years ago.

The socialist system in Poland was subjected to unbridled attacks in the speeches of Michnik and Walicki, who declared that "socialism in Poland was bogus." They claimed that the "argument about socialism in Poland is over. The people desire the creation of a national democratic system."

Overall, the entire so-called scientific session at Warsaw University was typified by a malicious anti-Soviet and antisocialist thrust. Its organizers sought to persuade people of socialism's unsuitability for Poland and claimed that the only force that can be the leading force in the country is not the PZPR but the counterrevolutionaries of KOR.

It is noted here that Warsaw's party organizations have failed to deal any kind of ideological rebuff to the oppositionists who spoke at the session. Some people in Poland are still expressing doubts as to the existence of antisocialist forces in the country. But is any further proof of their existence and activeness needed after the Warsaw University orgy described above?

MINISTERS' MEETING, RULEWSKI ACCIDENT REPORTED

LD021530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (TASS)--A session of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic has been held here under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski, at which the situation in the country was discussed, and the tasks conditioned by it.

M. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, PAP reports, briefed those present on the course of the negotiations between the government representatives and the leaders of the Solidarity trade union organization.

According to the same report, the Council of Ministers pointed out the positive role of the agreement arrived at with Solidarity regarding the prevention of the strike called for 31 March.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers drew attention to the fact that certain clauses of this agreement require additional elucidation. The agreement, in particular, does not express the Solidarity's attitude to the proposals regarding the conditions for stabilization of the situation in the country, which were put forward by the Polish Government in the course of the negotiations.

Having put forward these reservations for examination, the Council of Ministers authorized the Committee for Trade Union Affairs to continue talks with the leaders of Solidarity on the discussion of problems connected with joint responsibility for the stabilization of the economic situation. These problems should also be discussed with the industrial and autonomous trade unions.

Speaking in conclusion, Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stated that in the present situation everything possible should be done to strengthen prudence [blagorazumiye] and responsibility, and to counteract extremist tendencies, the disorientation of the population and law breaking. An important task, he stressed, is to ensure conditions for the continuous working of the national economy and for the activity of institutions. Public order should be observed everywhere unconditionally.

The Solidarity leaders also distributed a statement from which it appears that a number of concessions to the trade union were allowed in the agreement arrived at, for instance, on such issues as the incident in Bydgoszcz connected with the ejection by the police from the premises of the voivodship People's Council of several members of the local Solidarity who had occupied this building illegally. As is known, this incident was used to increase tension and as grounds for holding a strike in contravention of the agreement for 90 peaceful working days. The Solidarity leaders raised this local incident to a nationwide level in order to exert pressure on the government.

Solidarity has been making use in this connection of the provocative statement by the local [Bydgoszcz] Solidarity leader, J. Rulewski, who alleged that he and two other local Solidarity organization officials who took part in the occupation of the building, received physical injuries.

Certain facts have become known which give an idea of the political "personality" of Rulewski, who during the period of his activities in Solidarity, has shown himself to be a fanatical opponent of socialism. As long ago as 1965, he served a prison sentence for crimes he had committed, particularly for attempts to cross the border illegally. Certain organs of the Polish press pointed out that on the eve of the events in Bydgoszcz, Rulewski, while driving a car, knocked down a 33-year-old pedestrian, (J. Golomba), who died as a result.

Rulewski himself comes from a family which during the years of the Nazi occupation was listed by the occupiers among the "Volks-Deutscher" group. Rulewski's father served in the fascist army and fought on the Soviet-German front.

It has also become known that Solidarity tried to hinder an investigation being held into the road accident in which Rulewski was involved, since the traces of "beating-up" shown to the investigation were received as a result of this same road accident, which is being deliberately hushed up.

Such is the background to the incident in Bydgoszcz, which was used as a pretext for the warning strike and for threatening a general strike.

It is reported here that it has been decided to convene a session of the Sejm on 6 April. The agenda will include a report by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the situation in the country.

CZECHOSLOVAK JOURNALIST ON POLISH SITUATION

LD011139 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 March carries on page 4 a 2,000-word article by Czechoslovak journalist Dusan Rovensky, entitled "An Urgent Modern-Day Task," which constrasts U.S. and Soviet approaches to foreign policy problems. The article contains the following passage:

"Now that imperialism, in the context of its global strategy, has stepped up attempts to destabilize the socialist countries from within, as the situation in Poland in particular shows, it is necessary to act even more cohesively. And this applies to the approach to all serious international political questions."

PRAVDA ON BULGARIA'S, BCP'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LD021113 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 31 March carries on page 4 a 2,100-word 30 March Sofia dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and A. Krushinskiy. The article, entitled "Tried and Tested Vanguard," quotes comments by Bulgarians on the BCP's work in the past 5-year period and describes the strengthening of "party ranks," the party's "unity and cohesion" and the importance of its "friendship, cooperation and indissolubly deepening unity" with the CPSU. It mentions Bulgaria's achievements and stresses the "frank" discussion of its unresolved problems.

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER RECEIVED BY USSR'S SKACHKOV

LD021501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Announcement"]

[Text] On 26 March S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak. Questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

TIKHONOV CABLES DJURANOVIC ON RAILWAY ACCIDENT

LD281046 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFY, a telegram expressing his sincere condolences regarding the grave railway accident which claimed human lives, and conveying expressions of deep condolences to the families of those killed and injured.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GENSCHER'S MOSCOW VISIT

Gromyko, Genscher Talks

LD021406 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 2 Apr 81

["In a Business-Like Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr, TASS--Talks began here today between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, and the Deputy Federal Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The sides examined certain topical problems in the light of the existing international situation, laying special emphasis on the situation in Europe. The sides set out their positions on questions connected with arms limitation, disarmament, and the course of work at the Madrid meeting.

The talks will continue.

Talks Continue

LD030832 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--The talks in Moscow between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Vice Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which opened in Moscow yesterday, are continuing today.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow on Thursday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the morning today Hans-Dietrich Genscher laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

DPA Report

LD022020 Hamburg DPA in German 1902 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Moscow 2 April (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow on Thursday and in talks he stressed the need for a political dialogue with the Soviet Union. Such a dialogue should not be merely rhetoric but should lead to results.

Genscher pointed to the readiness of the new U.S. administration for such a dialogue. In the first round of talks the minister devoted a great deal of attention to the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, a subject on which the two parties differ considerably.

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher arrived in the Soviet Union today for 3-day visit. The first round of talks with Gromyko in the Moscow Spiridonov Palace lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, which was 1 hour longer than planned. The German side described the talks as wide ranging and friendly. It was held in a frank and very serious atmosphere, without any harshness.

During the first meeting both sides stated, above all, their fundamental positions. In addition to the issue of medium-range missiles other topics included: the international situation, East-West relations, U.S.-USSR relations, European security with a view to the Helsinki follow-up meeting in Madrid and the proposed convening of a European disarmament conference.

According to the deputy government spokesman Lothar Ruehl, Genscher acted as an "authorized interpreter of Western ideas."

Federal Foreign Minister Genscher drew Gromyko's attention to the principle of restraint in international affairs, on which the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed in 1972 at the signing ceremony of the SALT I agreement. Referring to Afghanistan, Genscher recalled the resolution of the nonaligned and Islamic states which came out in favor of the withdrawal of foreign troops. Gromyko reiterated the well-known Soviet position on this question.

On the question of Poland, Genscher paid tribute to the serious approach and high spirit of responsibility of the Warsaw leadership. He explained that the economic aid of the Federal Republic to Poland is based on strict noninterference, Gromyko said nothing about Poland.

Genscher pressed the Soviet Union for early negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, without any preconditions, which would deal with the essential issues and would bring concrete results. The Federal foreign minister reaffirmed Bonn's will to implement both parts of the dual decision of NATO, which has consistently called for the stationing of U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe by 1983 along with a simultaneous offer to the USSR to enter into negotiations. Genscher also explained why the Federal Government and its allies did not consider as acceptable the Soviet proposal for a freeze on the stationing of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe--both as regards quantity and quality.

UK'S NEW PARTY PRESENTS BARRIER TO CHANGES

LD021111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 5

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "Labor Party Split"]

[Text] London--A new political organization has appeared in Britain's political arena--the Social Democratic Party, its creation was announced the other day at a press conference in London by a group of rightwing figures who have broken away from the Labor Party as a sign of disagreement with Labor's decisions to take Britain out of the Common Market, renounce the deployment of American nuclear weapons on British territory and extend the state sector of the economy.

The emergence of the Social Democratic Party is the result of the sharp exacerbation of the political struggle over the question of the country's future path of development. This struggle is caused by the strengthening of leftwing tendencies in the Labor Party combined with its increased popularity and the simultaneous fall in the numbers of Tory supporters.

In the pages of newspapers and magazines belonging to the monopolies and in broadcasts on the radio and television, which are under government control, a powerful propaganda campaign has recently been launched against the "slide toward extremism in the Labor Party," and there have been frequent predictions of the "inevitability of a split" within Labor ranks.

The instrument of this split was the rightwing Labor figures, who have long been expressing dissatisfaction with the shift noted within the party toward consideration for the working people's class interests and the implementation of a policy of peace and detente in the international arena, speaking at a press conference in connection with the creation of the Social Democratic Party, its leaders announced their intention of implementing a policy of "reconciling the nation," eliminating "class antagonisms" and striving to ensure that Britain "fulfills to the full its role in the EEC and NATO."

The transformation of the splittist Labor grouping into an independent party was greeted with rapture in Britain's ruling circles. Like many other British bourgeois press organs, THE TIMES insistently advises the newly created Social Democrats to seek effective partnership with the Liberals so as to create some kind of center coalition.

The mergence of the Social Democratic Party undoubtedly introduces a new element to the distribution of forces in the political arena in Britain today. This lies in the fact that by mobilizing a significant proportion of those who are dissatisfied with Tory policy under the "center" banner, the new party's leaders are creating a split in the ranks of the opponents of the present Conservative regime and thereby erecting additional barriers in the way of progressive changes in the country's policy. And this is the essence of the matter, whatever garb may be donned today be the initiators of the new party's creation.

USSR, CYPRUS SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD310436 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Nicosia, 30 Mar, TASS--A cooperation programme between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR-Cyprus Society and the Cypriot-Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations was signed in Nicosia today.

The program provides for the exchange of delegations, the staging of symposia and bilateral meetings, USSR days in Cyprus and Cyprus days in the USSR, and other events.

Panos Taliodoros, president of the Cypriot-Soviet Society, speaking at the signing ceremony, expressed appreciation to the Soviet Union for its invariable support of the Cypriot people's struggle to preserve the sovereignty and independence of their country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALGERIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Shitikov

LD021327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At USSR Supreme Soviet Invitation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet a delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's National People's Assembly, led by A. Abdel Gharfi, chairman of the Assembly's Social Affairs Committee, arrived in Moscow from Algiers on 26 March.

The Algerian parliamentarians were received at the USSR Supreme Soviet on 27 March. Greeting the guests, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, noted that friendly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Algeria are developing in the interests of the two countries' peoples. He expressed the confidence that the Algerian parliamentarians' visit would promote the further strengthening of these relations and the deepening of mutual understanding between the Soviet and Algerian peoples.

On behalf of the delegation members A. Abdel Gharfi expressed gratitude for the invitation to visit the land of the Great October Revolution and for the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the Soviet people's great achievements. We are confident, he stressed, that the visit will be useful since our country has an interest in studying the valuable experience accumulated in the USSR.

Participating in the talk were F.T. Yermash, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's International Relations Department and L. Yakir, Algeria's ambassador to the USSR.

The guests visited the Great Kremlin Palace.

On the same day there was a meeting between the Algerian parliamentarians and the leadership of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and of the USSR-Algerian Friendship Society.

Talks With Kuznetsov

LD022326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria, headed by Abdel Gharfi, chairman of the Assembly's Social Affairs Committee. There was a friendly talk between them, during which questions connected with bilateral Soviet-Algerian relations, as well as some topical international problems, were touched on. Comrade Kuznetsov expressed his conviction that the visit by Algerian members of parliament to the Soviet Union would serve the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Algeria in the interests of the peoples of the two states, as well as the strengthening of universal peace.

'AUTONOMY PLAN' COVER FOR MILITARY ALLIANCE

LD021607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov article: "Dangerous Guardians"]

[Text] In February the Egyptian president made official visits to a number of West European capitals. During this tour As-Sadat, as AFP noted, "spoke out much more about the Palestinians and about how he sees their future than he did over the whole of last year."

What was the reason for this loquaciousness on the part of the head of the Cairo regime?

The reason lies in the so-called, "new approach" of the new American administration to Near East affairs. Let us recall that on arriving in the White House Reagan set about shifting the Camp David ship from the sandbank where it has been firmly grounded since the failure of the American-Israeli-Egyptian plan for "Palestinian autonomy." However, the course chosen by the Washington pilots in order to carry out this "salvage" operation is such that the Camp David tub will inevitably run into a reef again sooner or later.

While still refusing to recognize the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state, Washington has proposed, instead, to create some kind of "formation" linked with Jordan and under Israeli military control. And it is proposed to replace the PLO with some kind of "Palestinian government in exile."

The Egyptian president has become the champion of these new anti-Arab plans. He campaigned for them with the people he met with in European capitals. As-Sadat was most ashamed to state that the adventure was to "safeguard the peace process with a view to obtaining an all-embracing political settlement in the near future."

The striking discrepancy between these words and what the Egyptian president seeks to hide behind them is so obvious that Washington's idea, which As-Sadat tried to pass off as his own, found no response in West European countries. Thus FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher noted that the Palestinians themselves must decide who is to represent them. And although the Palestinian people already have a legitimate representative recognized by the international community--the PLO--one must agree with the West German minister that it is not for As-Sadat to decide the Palestinians' fate.

However, the Egyptian president thinks differently. He even proposes that the "Palestinian government's" residence should be in Cairo. It is clear that As-Sadat would like to assemble under his Cairo roof the capitulators among Palestinian figures who are prepared, for American pieces of silver, to cooperate with the Israeli aggressor and the other participants in the Camp David deal and cause a split in the Palestinian ranks.

When the Camp David conspirators tried to foist on the Palestinians the notorious plan for "autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, no collaborationists prepared to enter into talks with the Camp David trio could be found. Not one. So surely the Camp David participants cannot now seriously hope that the latest trap for the Palestinians will work?

It seems that even As-Sadat himself hardly takes the idea of a "Palestinian government" seriously. So why, one wonders, is this show being put on?

It is not difficult to guess that for As-Sadat and his patrons across the ocean demagogic arguments about "Palestinian autonomy" are no more than a smokescreen for the ever widening military-political alliance between Cairo and American imperialism.

R. Reagan, having taken his seat as president, assured As-Sadat that his administration "will support the Egyptian Government's efforts aimed at building a better future for the Egyptian people and strengthening peace in the Near East region." If that was really how things were, the international public would hardly be expressing serious concern about American-Egyptian rapprochement. But the true state of affairs is this: The United States, building up its military presence on the approaches to the Persian Gulf, sees Egypt as a springboard for the implementation of its plans--plans which are dangerous to international peace and security. "Egypt," the New York TIMES wrote the other day, "is regarded by American strategists as a convenient supply base and transshipment point where arms could be deployed along with various types of equipment necessary for possible actions by American troops in adjacent regions."

Naturally, every American base on Egyptian territory is not only the ideal launch pad for the American military to start operations in the region of the Near East and the Persian Gulf, but also a strong point enabling the United States to guarantee, to some degree, the stability of a regime which suits Washington. Not for nothing did one employee of the American Embassy in Israel observe that every American base in Egypt is a "trump card for Israel," since it enables Tel Aviv to insure itself against unexpected changes in the Egyptian leadership.

Nor is concern aroused in Israel by the fact that Washington is supplying up-to-date American weapons to Cairo. After all, Israel is receiving approximately three times as many American weapons as Egypt, and of a much better quality. And it is in vain that As-Sadat laments that the United States will not accept him as one of the strategic allies. What the Egyptian president is asking for does not necessarily coincide with Washington's opinion. Washington is aware that As-Sadat is a fellow traveler, albeit devoted, but temporary, and therefore, while politely turning down many of his requests concerning military and economic aid to Egypt and his appeals for pressure to be brought to bear on Israel in resolving the question of "Palestinian autonomy," the United States is hurrying to achieve its own goals above all: to enmesh Egypt in a chain of American bases, arms dumps and so forth, so as to defend its own "vital interests."

"The Americans," The Washington POST wrote recently, "are now placing the emphasis on turning the Camp Cavid agreements into the basis for creating a 'security network' extending to Saudi Arabia." "But for the time being," the newspaper goes on to state openly, "they will simply stop concerning themselves with the Palestinians and their supporters." That is the explanation for As-Sadat's expatiations about the Palestinians. The talk about the "Palestinian" pseudogovernment is only to give the public the illusion that the matter of the Palestinians has not yet been completely consigned to oblivion by As-Sadat and to create an appearance of continuity in the "Camp David process."

"In order to implement this 'new line,'" the Washington POST goes on, "U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig will go to the Near East in early April."

One of the aims of his trip will be to discuss with Israeli and Egypt the question of forming so-called "multinational peace-keeping forces" on the Sinai Peninsula after the planned withdrawal of Israeli troops from there in April 1982. Washington circles make no secret of the fact that when they speak of these "forces" they imply the creation of a military base. And--this is the crux of the matter--"it could be located," the Washington POST writes, "in such a way as to ensure, as President Reagan put it, an American 'presence on dry land' near the Persian Gulf."

So now all the i's are dotted. It is clear that the American venture involving the "multinational forces" is the latest step--dangerous for the cause of Near East peace--leading to the building up of American military might in this explosive region.

There is no need to be surprised that Washington and its Near Eastern underlings--Tel Aviv and Cario--are weaving their "security networks" on the same old pretext of defense against the "Soviet threat." And on the sly, the Cairo regime--with U.S. connivance--carries out gendarme acts in the Near and Middle East and Africa. Here is the latest example of this.

The other day the Egyptian foreign minister admitted that Cairo is giving military aid to antigovernment forces in Chad. A U.S. State Department spokesman stated that the administration has no evidence that weapons from Egypt are being sent to Chad. Naturally not. After all, the weapons are American. So by the hand of Cairo, which has betrayed the interests of Arab and African peoples, the United States is trying to influence the course of events in the Near East and in Africa.

They try to justify the growing American military presence in the region in terms of the "need to defend the Persian Gulf countries against the 'Soviet peril,'" the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN writes.

Yes, the peoples of the Near and Middle East and southwest Asia understand who is the enemy disguised as the "defender" of their interests, and who is their sincere friend. They learned this yet again from the Soviet peace proposals: The proposal on ensuring Persian Gulf security and the new Soviet initiative on an all-embracing settlement of the Near East crisis.

DELEGATION IN MOZAMBIQUE MEETS WITH DOS SANTOS

LD030909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following Great Precepts"]

[Text] Maputo--Speaking at a meeting with a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is in the country on an official friendly visit, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) and secretary of the Standing Commission of the Mozambique People's Assembly, stated:

The 26th CPSU Congress made a tremendous impression on us. It was a festival not only for all Soviet people and all the world's communists but for all progressive mankind. The report of L.I. Breznev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress contains a profound analysis of international and domestic problems. It is necessary to study this most important document thoroughly and in depth and to implement its provisions in practice, and FRELIMO intends to do this. Only socialism can ensure peace, freedom and independence. The Soviet Union and Mozambique are fighting jointly for the implementation of these aims.

FRELIMO, he noted, has set the country the task of putting an end to backwardness and educating new people--the builders of a socialist society--over the next 10 years. The Soviet Unions' historical experience and its unvarying support for our people's struggle help us in this.

We understand very well V.I. Lenin's precepts on the need to defend the gains of the revolution. The intrigues of imperialism must be fittingly rebuffed.

Marcelino dos Santos thanked L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his cordial greetings to Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and president of Mozambique, and to party members and all the people of Mozambique.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the head of the delegation, M.Z. Shakirov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, presented a bust of V.I. Lenin to the Mozambique People's Assembly.

Marcelino dos Santos held a reception in Maputo in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Speaking at the reception, he gave assurances that our common aim is the struggle to ensure peace and security, to thwart imperialism's aggressive designs and support the peoples' national liberation struggle for freedom and independence and for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism. The development of friendship between the Soviet Union and Mozambique strengthens this struggle and reinforces our determination to build a socialist society. The Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit will give us new impetus in moving along the path chosen by FRELIMO and our country's people, he stressed.

On 29 March the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation set off on a tour of the country.

The Soviet paraliamentarians visited the administrative center of Tete Province-Tete City. They were received there by Joad B. Cosme, first secretary of the FRELIMO provincial committee and governor of the province. They also met with deputies of the provincial People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly deputies displayed great interest in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in the activity of Soviet elected organs of people's power.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the village of (Viriamu), whose population was completely wiped out by the Portuguese colonialists.

'PEACEFUL' SITUATION IN CHAD IN JEOPARDY

LD021549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 81 Moring Edition p 5

[V. Aleshin article: "A Difficult Path"]

[Text] Last December hostilities finally ceased in Chad. The antigovernment rebellion led by Hissein Habre was suppressed, H. Habre himself fled the country, and his detachments were dispersed.

The Transitional Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front, has begun the difficult work of normalizing life in the country and above all in the capital which had been almost totally destroyed by the many months of armed struggle. The power system, the water supply, the postal, telephone, telegraph and radio systems are being restored and schools, hospitals and government establishments are resuming work. But the country's economic life is still paralyzed and there are no stable communications with the provinces. Certain differences left over after the war have not been overcome and the issue of the complete demilitarization of the capital has not been resolved.

However, the West and some African countries often focus their attention on problems by no means to do with helping Chad's people to organize a peaceful life. The legality of Chad's rapprochement with Libya is being questioned. In June 1980 these countries concluded a treaty on assistance and cooperation on whose basis Libyan advisers and a certain number of Libyan military servicemen went to Chad at the Chadian Government's request. The neighboring country's help enabled the Chadian Government to block the routes via which foreign military equipment, ammunition and other equipment were being delivered for H. Habre's forces and thereby enabled the government to end the fratricidal civil war.

The anti-Chadian and anti-Libyan campaign assumed a particularly acute character after the publication on 6 January this year of the results of G. Oueddei's talks in Tripoli with the leader of the Libyan revolution, M. as-Qadhdhafi, during which it was agreed to continue to pursue a policy of rapprochement between Chad and Libya. This campaign ignores the fact that Chadian-Libyan rapprochement has promoted the restoration of normal life in Chad.

The OAU has played a large and positive role in Chadian affairs. The conference held under its auspices in Lagos in August 1979 laid down the conditions of whose basis the Transitional Government of National Unity, currently operating in Chad, was also set up. Chad's hopes are now pinned on help from that organization: Political and other support, aimed at further stabilization in the country, are expected from it, of course. However, attempts are being made to use this prestigious African organization as a cover for the desire to impose some form of tutelage on Chad.

The United Nations has also been working on the Chadian problem and the previous UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution on giving economic aid to Chad. It was decided to send a UN special representative to Chad with the aim of determining the extent of this aid. This has still not been done and some people are now clearly striving to shift the emphasis away from this avenue and to involve this international organization in the campaign to discredit the present Chadian Government.

The Soviet Union, which has maintained friendly relations with Chad for over a decade now, regards with understanding the Chadian people's struggle for their country's independence, integrity and sovereignty. The Soviet Union has been giving the Chadian people what aid it can, particularly in the public education and health spheres. Recently the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR sent the Chadian people a gift of a shipment of medication and medical equipment.

The clouds are now gathering over Chad again; there are reports that disjoined opposition groups, routed as a result of December's fighting, are assembling on the country's eastern border and that U.S. weapons are being supplied there and information is coming in to the effect that H. Habre is again assembling forces to unleash war in Chad. There are also incessant political moves against the Chadian Government in the international arena.

At the same time, attempts are continuing to discredit the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Chad. Thus certain Western agencies recently disseminated conjectures in a number of newspapers published in African countries to the effect that a group of Soviet military advisers is allegedly in Chad. The authors of this flagrant fabrication apparently needed it to mask the patently aggressive aspirations of imperialist circles.

The situation in Chad is currently peaceful. However, the Chadian people and all their friends in the world are maintaining vigilance so as to thwart the intrigues of forces who are not abandoning hope of interfering in their internal affairs.

BREZHNEV GREETS KOMSOMOL SHOCK DETACHMENT

LD272250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] This evening an all-union Komsomol shock detachment named after the 26th CPSU Congress is leaving Moscow for very important construction sites of the country. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to the participants. The greetings message says:

Dear friends: The new initiative of the Lenin Komsomol in response to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to send an all-union detachment of young volunteers, messengers of the Komsomol organizations of the country, to the important sites of the national economy, arouses deep satisfaction. This is a specific manifestation of the loyalty of Soviet youth to the communist ideals and their ardent involvement in realizing the historic decisions of the party. Your detachment bears the name of the 26th CPSU Congress: This is an honor and a responsibility, writes Comrade Brezhnev. Great and complicated tasks await you in implementing the large-scale programs of accelerated mastering of the oil and gas deposits in Western Siberia, the foundation of territorial production complexes of Siberia and in the Far East, the construction of the Baykal-Amur Main railroad, and the construction of new towns and plants.

For many young men and girls, the present 5-year period of shock Komsomol construction will be a new chapter in their working biography. I am deeply convinced that Soviet youth with revolutionary energy, with deep communist conviction, with selfless devotion to the great business of the party, will widely promote a mass patriotic movement of the 11th 5-year period. Shock work, knowledge, initiative and the creativity of youth, will add a vivid page to the chronicle of communist creation.

Comrade Brezhnev wished all the young men and girls of our country new labor achievements in the struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the tasks of the 11th 5-year period.

Comrade Brezhnev's greetings were read today at a meeting in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. The greetings were read to the fighters of the all-union shock Komsomol detachment by Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The young men and girls who are leaving Moscow today were addressed by (Surovtsev), a Moscow builder and Hero of Socialist Labor, Goldin, USSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; and by USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Popovich. A letter to the party Central Committee, to Comrade Brezhnev, was adopted at the meeting.

KUZNETSOV, OTHERS PRESENT COMPETITION AWARDS

LD20753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] USSR orders and medals have been presented in the Kremlin to large groups of working people from production and scientific production associations, enterprises, organizations, scientific research and planning institutes and design bureaus in the electrical engineering, chemical, defense, aviation and shipbuilding industries, general and medium machine building, the radio industry, machine building, installation and special construction work, transport construction, the communications facilities industry and civil aviation. The awards were for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets and socialist pledges.

The USSR orders and medals were presented by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.K. Baybakov, N.V. Martynov, G.I. Marchuk, L.V. Smirnov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev they cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them good health and further successes in work on the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

KOMSOMOL AIDE ADDRESSES PLENUM, CITES POLAND

LD030957 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 26 March publishes on page 2 an unattributed 6,000-word account of the report delivered by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the 25 March Eighth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum. The report discusses the Komsomol's tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan, its role in educating young people and the need to create a constructive atmosphere in every Komsomol organization. The brief section on the role of young people in the "struggle for peace" includes the following passage:

"There are no easy paths in the struggle for socialism. Young men and women fully share the 26th CPSU Congress' assessment of the development of events in Poland. Our internationalist class solidarity is on the side of all healthy forces in Poland, which are struggling to strengthen the positions of socialism."

54 EMPLOYEES FIRED, OTHERS INDICTED IN CAUCASUS

LD022209 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Apr 81

[Text] At the demand of the Committee of People's Control of the Soviet Union, 54 employees of the trading system of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Autonomous Republic in the northern Caucasus have been fired. Others have been charged with criminal offenses. For personal enrichment these people artificially created shortages of consumer goods in great demand. The government of the autonomous republic has taken steps to improve the system of trading and to increase the output of consumer goods.

SOVIET DISSIDENT ALTUNIAN SENTENCED TO HARD LABOR

NC030848 Paris AFP in English 0745 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr (AFP)--Soviet dissident Guendrikh Altunian, 47, was condemned to seven years' hard labour in a prison camp for having circulated such prohibited reading as Aleksander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipelago" and the underground periodical CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS, opposition sources said here today.

The camp sentence is to be followed by a further five years' house arrest, a court in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov decreed on Tuesday. The charge against Mr Altunian was "political agitation and anti-Soviet propaganda".

In a statement shortly before his arrest, Mr Altunian said "literature must be opposed with literature and not by the police force".

Meanwhile it was learned here that police yesterday searched the Moscow home of Vsevolod Kuvakin, who had connections with the clandestine independent trade union movement.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 MAR-2 APR

LD030600 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 31 March to 2 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 March

In Tselinograd today the spring council of grain farmers of the oblast was held. This is held traditionally on the eve of sowing when they jointly discuss the tasks facing them. This year the farmers of Tselinogradskaya Oblast plan to sell 1.1 million tons of grain to the state of which the greater part will be strong and hard varieties of wheat. (1200 GMT)

The northern boundary of the sowing campaign has advanced into Belorussia and Poltavaskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Rostovskaya and Astrakhanskaya Oblasts. Sowing is currently being carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 12 union republics. In the Ukraine fieldwork is underway in 19 oblasts, and in the south of Kazakhstan in 4 oblasts. Altogether in the country to date, over 2 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. (1900 GMT)

1 April

Corn sowing is in progress in Azerbaijan. Over 100,000 hectares has already been sown to corn in Uzbekistan. Sowing of vegetables and early potatoes has been finished in Georgia and Azerbaijan. (0100 GMT)

Sowing has begun in all rayons of Tadzhikistan. Spring crops have been sown on 116,000 hectares in the republic. (0500 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops is in progress in the North Caucasus. In Rostovskaya Oblast, barley and peas mainly occupy the first 50,000 hectares. (1000 GMT)

Five oblasts in Kazakhstan have been sown to grain, industrial and vegetable crops, potatoes and grasses; this encompasses an area of 760,000 hectares. Chimkentskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts have overfulfilled the plan for sowing spring wheat. (1800 GMT)

2 April

In the southern rayons of Khabarovskiy Kray, the first hundreds of hectares have been sown to early grain crops. The sowing of grains was carried out in 8 working days in Dzhambulskaya Oblast. Sowing of spring barley has started on many Donetskaya Oblast farms. (2000 GMT)

ASSESSMENT OF READINESS OF FARM MACHINERY REPORTED

LD021507 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Yu. Grachev review: "So That Equipment Should Work Reliably on the Field"]

[Text] An increasing number of machines are going out to start the fieldwork on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The spring sowing time is near. The rural workers are very well aware that its successful implementation will largely depend on the high degree of technical readiness of the entire stock of machinery and tractors. That is why the pitch of mass socialist competition among rural repair workers is constantly mounting. They are working strenuously and selflessly now in the workshops, at machine yards, technical service points and at specialized repair enterprises.

Inspired by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the machine operators and engineering and technical workers of the farms and associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the interfarm associations for mechanization and electrification are seeking to make ready every unit, machine, mechanism and implement ahead of schedule and to a high standard.

The machine operators of Altayskiy Kray, Moldavia and the Crimea, who acted as the initiators, last fall, of all-union socialist competition for the ahead-of-schedule and high-standard preparation of agricultural equipment for fieldwork in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, are having notable success now. The Altayskiy Kray workers have coped successfully with their socialist pledges, making ready all cultivating machines and implements and many tractors and trucks. Over 22,000 grain harvesting machines have also been repaired.

It must be said that throughout the country as a whole the repair of agricultural equipment is proceeding more rapidly this year than in the same period last year. Some 90 percent of tractors have already been prepared for work, which is 1 percent more than last year's level. The degree of readiness of the stock of tractors is particularly high on the farms of Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Estonia and on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Stavropolskiy Kray, Moskovskaya Oblast, the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR and Alma-Atinskaya, Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts. This is a good precondition for carrying out the forthcoming fieldwork.

However, there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where the preparation of tractors, those basic vehicles taking part in the spring sowing, is proceeding only slowly. Throughout Kazakhstan as a whole, for instance, their readiness has scarcely exceeded 86 percent while in Turgayskaya, Semipalatinskaya, Uralskaya, Permskaya, Tomskaya, Tyumenskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts it has not even reached 81 percent.

The rural workers are particularly worried by the repair of the powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors. Several thousand of these vehicles are now in a state of disrepair on the country's farms. Yet it is precisely these tractors which have the most work to do on the spring field.

As is well known, initially it is the cultivating and sowing machines which go out onto the spring fields with the tractors. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kirgizia and many oblasts of the RSFSR have virtually completed the preparation of this equipment. All plows, cultivator harrows, rollers, and seeddrills have been made ready here. Throughout the country as a whole these machines are more than 97 percent ready.

It is very important not to disregard summer work in favor of spring matters. The harvest is the crown of all the arable farmers' labors. Thought must be given to it right now. The absolute majority of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are well aware of this. This year the preparation of harvesting equipment is proceeding more rapidly than ever. It is constantly monitored by the party and economic organs, people's control workers, the trade union and Komsomol. Thanks to this as early as 1 March, by the official start of spring as they say, there were 467,700 grain harvesting combines ready on the farms, which is 4 percent more than last year.

These machines are at a high level of readiness on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Armenia, Estonia, Azerbaijan, and Belorussia. The repair workers of Moskovskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya, Kemerovskaya Oblasts, and Stavropolskiy Kray in the RSFSR have also distinguished themselves.

Here 82-99 percent of grain combines are ready to begin fieldwork. In Tselinogradskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts 70-76 percent of these machines have been prepared. The machine operators of Turkmenia, where only a little over 74 percent of the grain combines were repaired, have lagged behind in repairing harvesting equipment. Matters are no better on the farms of Uralskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblasts, in Buryatia and Chitinskaya and Amurskaya Oblasts.

Special attention must also be paid to the repair of fodder procurement equipment. After all, the grass harvest is not far off. Those farms which prepare all tractor mowers, flails, rakes, balers and other machines and mechanisms in advance and to an excellent standard will cope successfully with the grass harvest. It should be noted that this equipment is not being prepared rapidly for work everywhere. In particular many farms of the Kazakh SSR, the Turkmen SSR, again, and the Ukraine are lagging. On the other hand the machine operators of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Byranskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts are setting a good example in repairing fodder procurement equipment. As of today the state of readiness of their machines is greater than last year.

According to the figures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture the preparation of the motor vehicle pool of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the 1981 spring fieldwork is being carried out 1 percent in advance of last year's rates. This is a good indicator if you consider that there are now about 1.5 million trucks in the countryside. Of these about 1 million are in a state of repair. However, several farms of the RSFSR, where the motor vehicle pool's readiness is not more than 70-80 percent, must pull themselves together. This applies primarily to the rural collectives of Kostromskaya, Kurskaya, Permskaya and a number of other oblasts.

On the eve of the spring fieldwork the fieldworkers must provide for a very great deal: They must put in order the technical servicing facilities for the machinery and tractor pool, lay in fuel and lubricants, and supply the teams and links with spare parts. Much here depends on the collectives servicing agriculture and the plants which supply material and technical facilities.

Of course, the farms' fuel provision occupies a special place. According to the figures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, by early spring the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been supplied with more diesel fuel than by the same date last year. However, the delivery of motor vehicle gasoline is being held up. The farms of a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, Belorussia, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan are not being supplied satisfactorily with fuel and lubricants. For this reason many farms have allowed a drop to occur in stocks of fuel and machine oils. Thus, in January-February the Gossnab bases failed to deliver about 100,000 tons of diesel fuel to RSFSR agriculture alone. This lag could have an adverse effect on the spring sowing.

The plants supplying equipment and spare parts for the countryside must also pull themselves together. Particularly the Altayskiy Kray motor plant, the Alma-Ata Porshen plant, the Yardslavli Avtodizel production association, the Kazselmash and Sibselmash plants, the Odessapochvomash production association and a number of other enterprises which regularly cause disruptions in the execution of orders from the countryside. Only through the joint efforts and united endeavors of the entire agroindustrial complex is it possible to achieve good results in agricultural production. The spring fieldwork of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan will be a serious test in this important matter.

DEFENSE MINISTER ORDERS ROUTINE DISCHARGE, DRAFT

LD021323 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 1

[Text of "USSR defense minister's Order of the Day No 79 regarding the discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in April-June 1981 of servicemen who have served the prescribed term of service and the next draft of citizens for active military service"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR law "On General Military Duty" I order as follows:

1--That in April-June 1981 servicemen whose terms of active military service expire before 1 July 1981 be discharged from the Soviet Army, Navy and border and internal troops and transferred to the reserve.

2--In view of the transfer of servicemen to the reserve and in accordance with Clause 1 of the present order, that citizens aged 18 by the draft and not having the right to defer the draft, and also citizens of older draft ages whose deferments have expired, be drafted into active military service in the Soviet Army, Navy and Border and Internal Troops.

3--That the order be announced in all companies, batteries and squadrons and on all ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. Moscow, 27 March, 1981

BRIEFS

PAVLOVSKIY IN MAGADAN--A meeting with Army Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, delegate of the 26th CPSU Congress, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held today by the pupils at the Magadan Polytechnical Institute. During the meeting Pavlovskiy spoke about the proceedings of the party congress and about the enormous significance of the historic decisions of the congress for the country's social and economic development. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 31 Mar 81 OW]